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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Tel Aviv	64	10	10
Haifa	62	10	10
Jerusalem	60	10	10
Beirut	60	10	10
London	50	10	10
New York	40	10	10
Paris	40	10	10
Rome	40	10	10
Moscow	40	10	10
Stockholm	40	10	10
Oslo	40	10	10
Warsaw	40	10	10
Berlin	40	10	10
Frankfurt	40	10	10
Munich	40	10	10
Zurich	40	10	10
Geneva	40	10	10
Basel	40	10	10
Brussels	40	10	10
Amsterdam	40	10	10
Antwerp	40	10	10
Luxembourg	40	10	10
Strasbourg	40	10	10
Nice	40	10	10
Marseille	40	10	10
Algiers	40	10	10
Tripoli	40	10	10
Bombay	40	10	10
Calcutta	40	10	10
Rangoon	40	10	10
Singapore	40	10	10
Batavia	40	10	10
Sourabaya	40	10	10
Manila	40	10	10
Cebu	40	10	10
Yokohama	40	10	10
Kobe	40	10	10
Osaka	40	10	10
Tokyo	40	10	10
Hong Kong	40	10	10
Shanghai	40	10	10
Peking	40	10	10
Tientsin	40	10	10
Harbin	40	10	10
Manchuria	40	10	10
North China	40	10	10
South China	40	10	10
East Indies	40	10	10
West Indies	40	10	10
Caribbean	40	10	10
South America	40	10	10
North America	40	10	10
Europe	40	10	10
Asia	40	10	10
Africa	40	10	10
Oceania	40	10	10

200-Bed City Maternity Hospital Going Up Near Tel Aviv Kirya

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The new 200-bed nine-story (two below ground) Municipal Maternity Hospital near Hakirya here is due for completion by the end of 1954 or the beginning of 1955, the press was told today during a tour of the building. The external structural work has now been completed, but the interior needs to be finished and the equipment installed.

Dr. A. Abramovitz, Director of the Hadassah Municipal Hospital, said that the new hospital is to form part of a giant 600-bed Medical Centre covering 130 dunams of land between the Kirya and Rehov Ha'Atzma. The site of the new hospital, seven metres below ground level, will serve as an emergency shelter in time of need.

The lowest of the two subterranean floors of the new hospital, seven metres below ground level, will serve as an emergency shelter in time of need.

Solel Boneh Job

Completion of the medical centre project, construction work on which is being carried out by Solel Boneh, will take years. The buildings are being designed on the modern principles by architect A. Shanon, and the costs are being provided largely by Mifal HaPais.

Senior Civil Servants Postpone Strike

The Executive Committee of the Senior Division of Government officials decided yesterday to defer until January 4 the strike scheduled to begin tomorrow.

High Court Issues Habeas Corpus

The High Court yesterday issued a habeas corpus against the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Interior at the request of a 78-year-old Arab woman from Shfar-Am who claims that the authorities are holding her son illegally.

Opera Critic Summoned By District Court

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITM). — Dr. Y. Goren, opera critic, was summoned today to appear before the District Court on January 8 to show cause why he should not be fined or imprisoned for failing to publish the full judgment against him as handed down in the libel suit brought by Mme. Edla de Philippe and the Hebrew National Opera.

Hamashbir Sales Up One-third

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Total sales this year by Hamashbir Hamashbir, the Histadrut's co-operative whole sale society, have increased by almost a third in comparison to last year's sales, according to statistics released by Hamashbir here today. Sales amounted to IL45.1m. this year and IL34.5m. in 1952.

4 RABBIS HELD FOR SMUGGLING DOLLARS

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITM). — Four rabbis were charged in the Anti-Profitting Court here today with smuggling about half a million dollars out of the country in the past three years.

Welfare Ministry Denies Charges

A categorical denial was issued yesterday by Mr. M. Margalit, Director General of the Social Welfare Ministry, about alleged political favoritism in the Ministry in a letter to The Jerusalem Post. He was answering charges by Ministry employees which were reported last week in this paper.

Personal Notices

Henrietta Benninga Emanuel Zipori Married The Hague, December 22, 1953.

MAX TREU

S. Spiegelman G. Piper

ZEEV SHIND

and express our sympathy to the bereaved family.

'ALHUTYAM' Employees

Technion Opening No Nearer

HAIFA, Tuesday. — No early reopening of the Technion is in sight. The students held a meeting this afternoon at which their spokesman explained that all their demands, including that for better examination regulations, stemmed from their economic plight. They would sign the undertaking to pay another IL50 in annual tuition fee only after a public body was set up to supervise implementation of their demands. The Government Committee formed to find ways to ease their housing plight has achieved nothing, the spokesman alleged. The increased fee would yield the Technion only IL100,000 towards its IL2m. budget, he claimed.

Volunteers Get Training

Forty-seven of the 49 students in Magen David Adom's first course for volunteers in Jerusalem passed their examination this week.

World Police Asked To Find Two Israelis

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITM). — Police headquarters here today asked the International Criminal Police in Paris to look for two Israelis who were wanted in connection with the smuggling of 30,000 Tavel Dollar Bonds.

Credit and Tax Difficulties Scored

The Government's lack of aid to local industry, the difficulty in securing bank credits, and the mismanagement of municipal taxation were alleged by leading members of the Jerusalem Manufacturers' Association at a press conference yesterday. One representative stated that he favoured a general work-stoppage for several days in order to point out the bitterness of local industrialists.

US Technical Help To Replace Gifts

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — The U.S. will increase its technical cooperation projects with other nations in the 1955 fiscal year, although appropriations for military and economic assistance will be cut, Foreign Operations Administrator Harold Stassen told a Press conference today. He said that the outlook for 1955 is "more trade and less aid."

Mid-Off In Israel

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday (UP). — Ralph Fisher, 52, former used-car dealer sought for nearly five years on an income tax evasion charge, was arrested by Federal authorities yesterday, saying that he had spent more than four years in Israel working as a garageman.

TREASURY RELEASES RE-INSURANCE FUNDS

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Local insurance companies have been released \$200,000 and \$30,000 to enable them to meet their accounts with re-insurers abroad by the end of the current year, a Finance Ministry spokesman said. The release of the funds is effected at the rate of IL1 to the \$1.

CUT OFF BY LAND

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Land communication to the north has been cut off since yesterday because of flooded roads in the north near Arava. The bus failed to arrive here today.

WORK DISPUTE CLOSES BEERSHERA BAKERY

BEERSHERA, Tuesday. — The Nachson bakery stopped work today when the usual Council called on its ten employees to strike. According to the Council, the stoppage is to continue until the bakery's management re-hires on the usual Histadrut terms of employment a worker who was dismissed when he demanded such terms. There are three other bakeries in town.

Picture Purchased

Mr. Ishak Ben-Zvi bought a painting by Raphael Mohar, when she visited the exhibition of his works in Tiberias on Monday.

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COMES TO SEE AILING FATHER

HAIFA, Tuesday (Reuters). — Big men become interested more easily than small men, and it is more sobering to stay at the bar than to wait on the dance floor, a World Health Organization report on alcoholism said today. Excessive increases the effect of alcohol, the report adds. "Persons are under more intense and constant stimulation than those who are in an easy chair complaining about taxes."

Job of Reparations Agents Explained

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Reparations Corporation announced here today that there is no charge in their policy of direct negotiations between the Israeli Purchasing Mission in West Germany and German firms and agents would not be permitted to do business in any future transactions. The employment of agents would be against the terms of the Reparations agreement. It was stated.

Remains of Schapira Arrive At Lydda

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITM). — The remains of Hermann Zvi Schapira, originator of the idea of the Jewish National Fund and the Hebrew University, were brought here today by El Al from Brussels.

Dutch Alter Plans For Israel Centre

THE HAGUE, Tuesday (INA). — Following negotiations between Israeli Ambassador Michael Amir and the Amsterdam Municipal Council, it has been stated that the former Jewish Theatre building in Amsterdam will not be converted into an Israeli exhibition centre as previously had been proposed.

Tourists! Ask For Your Free Copy of LATAYAR

ISRAELI TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY

McDaniel Returns

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITM). — Mr. Bruce McDaniel, Technical Cooperation Administrator in Israel, returned today by TWA from Istanbul, where he attended the meeting of American aid chiefs from Europe and the Middle East which was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Harold Stassen. Also aboard the plane was Mr. Arye Eshel, Israel Consul in Vienna, returning home for a short visit.

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DUTCH EXPERT SAYS: Jordan Peasants Not Ready For Yarmuk River Project

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM, (By Airmail). — Even if no political difficulties existed with Israel, the Yarmuk plan could not be implemented fully. This is the view of Mr. C.H.J. Mallepaard, Dutch agronomist and engineer, who has just returned to Holland from Jordan, where he served as F.A.O. adviser.

Too backward and too suspicious of Western methods, the Jordanian peasants cannot be expected to cooperate fully; a long process of education is necessary, Mr. Mallepaard holds. The American approach is often too simple, he said. It is not enough to draw up a plan, to supply technical equipment and to establish repair shops. The decisive factor is the intelligent cooperation of the local population.

The Yarmuk plan, however, is of vital importance to Jordan, he emphasized. It could increase Jordan's national income by 10m. to 15m. annually. Moreover, a third of Jordan's population is idle; the natural population increase is 25 per cent and deflation is oppressive.

Before he went to Jordan, Mr. Mallepaard served for six months in Rome as agricultural adviser for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Cables in Brief

OLN. — Negotiations are under way for the sale of Russian oil to Brazil.

SUDAN. — The newly elected First Sudanese National Assembly has been convened for January 1, 1954.

BERLIN. — Six "Western spies" including one woman, accused of selling political and espionage secrets to West Berlin espionage agents, have been sentenced in East Berlin to terms ranging from nine to 15 years hard labour.

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Tomorrow December 24 — the last day for Subscribers to order Churchill's Memoirs of World War II for IL. 20

THE JERUSALEM POST offers Churchill's Nobel Prize winning 6 volumes. (PUBLISHED BY HOUGHTON-MIFFLIN, NEW YORK)

including THE GATHERING STORM, THEIR FINEST HOUR, THE GRAND ALLIANCE, THE HINGE OF FATE, CLOSING THE RING, TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY

If you renew your old subscription, or send in a year's subscription costing IL35.00, to the office of THE JERUSALEM POST, with a six months subscription (IL15.00) the price of the six volumes is IL20. This offer only valid until tomorrow, Dec. 24, 1953.

PUBLISHERS' PRICE: \$35.00.

A sample volume of these books is to be sent at our office in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Where orders can be made on the spot.

Terms of payment for Churchill's Memoirs: IL20 down payment with your subscription or IL35.00 for one year, IL15.00 for six months. Balance (IL10) for annual subscription or IL12 for six months due on receipt of books — supposed to arrive here in February.

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Wednesday, December 31, 1953

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THE discussion on the first reading of the Bill for the punishment of infiltrators was an interesting reflection of the mind of the country on the issue and an indication of the strong desire in the Knesset to deal with a problem of unrestrained and uncivilized behaviour in a restrained and civilized manner.

Behind the Bill is the indisputable fact that the present machinery to curb infiltration provided for by the Armistice Agreements and as implemented by the Mixed Armistice Commissions is ineffective. The result is that for over five years the neighbouring Arab states and particularly Jordan have maintained what is virtually a continuous guerrilla warfare against Israel, and when one considers the economic boycott rigidly enforced by the Arab states and the attitude of Egypt towards the passage of Israel shipping through the Suez Canal, the necessary conclusion is that the time for a complete reconsideration of the whole armistice situation in relation to Israel and the countries with whom she has signed Armistice Agreements is more than overdue.

The present serious situation could not have arisen had the great powers taken early action to ensure the transition from a state of suspended hostilities to peace which was envisaged when the Armistice Agreements were signed. The subsequent action of the powers in the United Nations has resulted in a revision of the position as it was at the Armistice in 1949 in favour of the Arab states.

In the meantime, the Government rightly has planned measures to deal with the menace of infiltration insofar as it falls within the sphere of Israel's full sovereign rights to do. The Bill now before the appropriate committee of the Knesset provides the severest penalties for the offence, and correctly refuses to distinguish too finely between the infiltrator caught in the act with arms in his hands and an obvious intent to do serious damage and other cases of illegal border crossing. The Acting Minister of Defence rightly pointed out that even ordinary smugglers are a danger, since they act as intelligence agents for more serious infiltrators.

There has been criticism in some quarters that the uniformly severe nature of the penalties which are provided may defeat the purpose of the new measure. It is difficult to understand such an argument. There is enough deterrent in the penalties to prevent injustice being done; the fact that armed marauders can be given life imprisonment, while those caught without arms only five years for a first offence and seven for a second is a sufficient indication of the Government's intention to deal with the problem severely, but without savagery. It must always be remembered that without due process of law and without legislation, the penalty now being meted out to infiltrators who even innocently and inadvertently stray over the border into Jordan, is death and mutilation at the hands of the unrestrained ruffians of the Arab Legion.

It is difficult, too, to understand objections to the Bill based on theoretical hardships which might be caused to Arab citizens of this country who are alleged to be without the possession of proper identity papers. The Bill is not aimed at innocent persons, and it was made manifest in the Knesset debate that the legislature will be very watchful that in the law's implementation no harm will be caused even indirectly to the Israeli Arabs.

BALKANS PLAN JOINT DEFENCE

BELGRADE, Tuesday (Reuters). The Yugoslav Army has begun talks with the armies of Turkey and Greece on the coordination of action in case of aggression, Yugoslav Defence Secretary General General Ivan Gornjak said here tonight.

In a Yugoslav Army Day broadcast, the General said that consultations between the General Staffs of these three Balkan Pact members had strengthened their defence cooperation considerably.

Under present world conditions, the only way to preserve peace is for the peace-loving countries to co-operate, General Gornjak said.

Modern Institution Helps Convinced Men Get on Their Feet

Prison Without Bars

By RUTH CALE

THE simple white bungalow in an olive grove between Ramat and Lod might be a workshop, a housing project or a school. They look very ordinary, and the inmates pay little attention to them. That is as it should be, for they are none of these; they are a special kind of prison—a prison without bars.

Ma'asayahu (The Deeds of the Lord) is a prison with a mission and a purpose. It is not a jail hidden behind a huge stone wall, where anti-social elements spend idle months or years. Here, someone takes the trouble to find out why offenders have committed their anti-social acts and assists them in shaking off their negative traits and preparing for a useful life.

Nearly 150 men, their ages ranging from 18 to 60, and their terms from three months to 15 years, are housed in the prison. They are individuals, known as "Moshe" or "Haim" or "Yehoshua".

Instead of monotonous prison drill, the inmates of Ma'asayahu are re-educated according to a pattern laid down by a team of prison officials and psychiatrists who have studied the problem of the rising crime wave and the lack of rehabilitation facilities. The process requires equal effort on the part of authorities and prisoners, includes educational and professional training, group and individual therapy, success depends on mutual trust.

Love Guard

A simple white fence, manned by a lone guard, replaces the usual high wall. The inner compound separates the prisoners' quarters from the administrative buildings by a fence, which is guarded by an inmate. The windows of the living quarters have no bars. The doors are open all day. Men frequently go to work outside the compound unaccompanied. It does not occur to anyone that someone might not return. And in the yard of Ma'asayahu's existence, there has been no disappearance.

The routine is simple and healthy: two three-hour work periods in farming, metal or wood workshops (the toolshed is open on the assumption that saws and hammers are not weapons or means of escape), in building or household chores. It is planned to raise gladioli for export to earn foreign currency. Sports each afternoon, cultural projects most evenings. The inmates themselves help run the place through various committees: for housing, work and culture. The Housing Committee repairs the inmates' quarters and places them in the living quarters most suited to them; the

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Work Committee decides which trade is best for them. A strong feeling of group responsibility among members is being developed, the stronger guiding the weaker. Each housing unit of 24 has a couple of leaders who help their roommates along.

Inside the compound there is a maximum amount of freedom. Though discipline prevails, the inmates hold their heads high when talking to officials, as though they were in hospital and the officials the doctors. This is the underlying approach of the management which regards these people as "sick."

Among them moves their understanding young director Shimon Shoshan, a psychiatric social worker, observing them from a distance and helping them in various ways to overcome their difficulties, often so unobtrusively that the inmates only feel something undefinable is happening to them. Some find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the fact that they themselves must cooperate in their own rehabilitation. One inmate, who overcame the "I smashed the door so you'd release me" attitude, said: "I can't take all this," a youth who had been in and out of prison several times, told me one day. "He was ashamed to admit what he regarded as defeat, so he sent a messenger," explained the director. "He got them a few weeks later."

Group Meetings

Group meetings with the educational officer, the psychiatric social worker and other officials take place in the evenings, alternating with recorded conversations, discussion groups and the like. Mr. Shoshan, father of Israel's football star, has donated gramophone records and books for the library, and the footballer comes out each week to coach the inmates.

In quite innocent conversation the inmates are observed, their reactions recorded later on. To some, the psychiatric social worker fills the vacuum created in their childhood by life in an orphanage, lack of parental love or a hostile step-parent. Many experience for the first time in their lives a close relationship with a good person. They trust her implicitly and she does not fail them.

Like the author of "My Six Devils," the psychiatric social worker, Mr. Shoshan, helps a few inmates to accumulate basic statistics on the 1,200 men that fill the compound's crowded quarters. After a short course in the methods of questioning and recording data, they were sent to other prisoners to card-index inmates and prepare countrywide surveys. To record the results of this difficult work,

which requires both insight and money and trained personnel," says Dr. Shoshan, "and we have neither."

Equally pressing, he says, are the following:

1) Creation of an intake centre where all convicted men spend three months under observation, to decide what type of prison would best rehabilitate them: a closed jail with "maximum security," or Ma'asayahu with "normal security" and other "special cases."

2) A control hospital, to be run jointly with the Health Ministry, so that sick prisoners are no longer hospitalized in public institutions, where security presents a problem.

Under a two-year prison reform plan begun a year ago, the Ministry has set up on Mount Carmel a re-education camp for 17 to 24-year-olds on the lines of the British Borstal home, with workshops and large tracts of farmland. It has also opened a prison for healthy women in the compound of what will be the British Borstal home, which have been made in many quarters, once even in the Knesset. In many cases, the group itself is much harder on its fellow inmates than the authorities, and discipline both at work and within the compound is strictly adhered to. But there is no intimidation, and no fear of punishment.

Aftercare Problem

The biggest problem is still aftercare. The prison authorities realize that further care must be provided, and the inmates themselves feel this lack. On their own initiative, they recently staged a play the central theme of which was aftercare or, rather, the lack of it and Dr. Z. Hermon, the Prison Commissioner, received yet further proof that there is a big missing link in the chain he has set up to reform the country's places of detention and correction. A hospital would be the solution, as a transitional place of residence for either the last three months of the term or for a period after release, where one-time offenders would live under supervision but with complete freedom. "It's just a question of

surprise, therefore, that Cherkassky treats both concertos as though they were a political analyst, or surgeon. The effect was original in the Tchaikovsky; in the Chopin, however, the pianist fitted to the music, giving a complete and convincing elaboration of his system.

Cherkassky, could not, of course, conceal Tchaikovsky's grandiose attacks in the first movement — as a matter of fact, he played them with enormous power, outshining even the most brilliant of his contemporaries, applying his amazing technique to a somewhat secretive explanation of the whole work, which is unable to accept.

In the Chopin Concerto, Cherkassky's modern approach to the composer's music on electronic instruments and the various "studies" heard on this occasion were not particularly impressive. The programme of noise music was long. There was no reaction whatsoever from the public — perhaps because not one of the composer-engineers was present.

Cherkassky

HAVING heard pianist Shura Cherkassky on two consecutive nights playing Tchaikovsky's B Flat Concerto and Chopin's Concerto in F Minor, the Observer Staff in Tel Aviv on Saturday, Raphael Kubelik conducting the L.P.O., it became evident that the pianist is insistently striving for new approach to these great romantic concertos. A man of great restraint and shyness in private life, he also appears to be a brilliant pianist. He also gave a wonderful interpretation of Cesar Franck's D Minor Symphony.

Kubelik's Farewell

Rafael Kubelik was the conductor at both concerts, and the close contact one had gained with this orchestra-leader during his many appearances made it clear that he had a healthy influence on the L.P.O. and that his sound, sincere and refreshing interpretation of music was always heart-warming. On Sunday, (at the third "Special Subscription Concert") he at last presented an Israel competition, Haim Alexander's "Artza" Overture, rather a refined composition which, however, still seems to lack final editing. He also gave a wonderful interpretation of Cesar Franck's D Minor Symphony.

Business Diary

for reasons beyond our control this week's edition will be published next week only, on

DECEMBER 31, 1953.

ANOTHER HAPPY WINNER

OF MIFAL HAPAYIS

Mr. Moshe Hassan, of No. 7, 9th St. Jaffa, who won IL 2,000 with

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Radios' Letters

CHAUSSEUR BUSES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, D. Beaumont, in his letter of November 8, asks why the windows of Chausseur buses cannot be opened or closed by passengers. The Ministry replied stating that the windows are equipped with metal buttons for raising or lowering as desired. I am a regular traveller in these buses and both I and all the people around me have found it physically impossible to open or close the Chausseur bus windows; neither the drivers nor conductors know anything about how to handle these windows. On more than one occasion I have almost fainted from the terrible heat in a crowded Chausseur bus which had nearly all its windows closed.

Yours etc.

Holon, November 11.

Eshed Reolies

This problem in the Chausseur bus is occupying the attention of our staff, who are endeavouring to install and to improve the mechanism which raises the window. We hope to overcome the difficulty in the near future. The necessary repairs have been made in some of the buses; the remaining buses gradually are being repaired.

Yours etc.

Public Relations Dept. Tel Aviv, December 8.

PENFRIENDS

Miss Celia Shapiro of 1736 So. Broadway, St. Louis 4, Mo., last week, its cost \$2, is finding a male correspondent aged 35 to 45.

New Trans-Atlantic Link

By a Special Correspondent

LONDON-New York telephone call will soon be as easy as a room to room conversation. It will be the first telegraph cable was laid under the sea in 1866, attempts have been made to pass speech over this circuit. Yet, incredible as it sounds in this age of the greatest electronic inventions, it has been impossible until now to lay a transatlantic telephone cable to make conversation possible between Europe and America. The telephone links between Europe, America, Asia and all other continents in operation now are not telephone lines at all but radio-telephones.

This system makes possible radio-telephone conversation between every city in the world linked to it, but its obvious disadvantage is its dependence on atmospheric conditions. Its high cost and its vulnerability to jamming and interception in wartime. The present radio-telephone system connecting Britain to the United States and Canada makes possible only 13 simultaneous conversations under most conditions, and none at all during severe electrical storms over the Atlantic, when the service falls for days on end. Transatlantic radio-telephone conversation also is frequently interrupted by atmospheric fade-outs.

The first Transatlantic telephone cable, it is to be laid next week, Earl De La Warr, Britain's Postmaster-General, announced in the House of Lords last week. Its cost, \$2, is to be shared equally by the Commonwealth and the United States, with Britain paying 41% and Canada nine per cent of the total cost. Earl De La Warr said that an agreement had been signed on December 1 between the British General Post Office, the Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for laying the world's first transatlantic telephone cable, which will be ready in January, 1957, three years after the work gets under way.

The telephone system of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will converge on the little town of Oban, in Scotland, from where it will be carried directly to Newfoundland by a cable two miles under the sea. After surfacing in Newfoundland, the cable continues for 380 miles under the sea to Nova Scotia, and then overland to the United States where it will be linked up with the general Bell System network. The cable from Scotland to Newfoundland and from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia will be laid by the famous ship Gen. J. Post Office. The 8,000-ton Monarch, the newest and largest cable-layer in the world, is the only ship in the world capable of performing this monumental task.

The new Transatlantic telephone cable which gives a simultaneous high-quality, uninterrupted link between Britain and North America has been made feasible by the development in Britain of special electronic valves to operate without interruption 24 hours a day for 20 years. These valves are installed in amplifiers developed in America, which are built in the cable at 30-mile intervals.

The Palestine Land Development Company Limited

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1953

IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.
11,12,51	11,12,51	11,12,51	11,12,51
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS			
SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorized			
300 Founders' Shares	15,000		
of 50 each			
1,250,000 Ordinary Shares	1,250,000		
of 50 each			
30,000 6% Cumulative Redeemable Participating Preference Shares of 50 each (Redeemable at the Company's Option)			
1,250,000			
11,250,000			
Issued and Fully Paid			
300 Founders' Shares	15,000		
of 50 each			
967,500 Ordinary Shares	967,500		
of 50 each			
1,019 Preference Shares (not yet presented for conversion into Ordinary Shares) 5,000			
982,500			
1987,500			
PROPOSED BONUS IN ORDINARY SHARES	73,694		
CAPITAL RESERVE	51,021		
GENERAL AND OTHER RESERVES	187,500		
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	5,913	1,250,813	
IL 500,000 5% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES 1956-1968 (See Directors' Report) Secured by a Floating Charge on the undertaking and assets of the Company:			
Issued	400,000		
Interest accrued (gross)	8,384	408,384	
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
Creditors (secured IL 642)	333,275		
Bank Loans (secured)	120,534		
Advances on Land and Buildings Purchases	217,335		
Provisions	63,908		
Proposed Dividends of provisions therefor (See 1951 Directors' Report)			
30,000			
IL 2,054,833		IL 2,438,249	IL 2,054,833
REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY			
We have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, in the manner required and the Company's affairs as at June 30, 1953 and the Profit and Loss Account give a true and fair view of the profit for the period ended on that date.			
Kent House, Tottenham Street, London, W.C. 2			
October 14, 1953			

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1952 TO JUNE 30, 1953

IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.
11,12,51	11,12,51	11,12,51	11,12,51
Administration Expenses, etc. (including Directors' emoluments IL 6,697, Directors' fees subject to approval in general meeting IL 1,100 and pension to widow of a deceased Director IL 1,985) (1951 IL 6,837)	55,891		
Provision for Israel Taxation	26,000		
Interest on:-			
Debentures	20,790		
Bank Loans	12,908	42,728	
Balance carried down	48,718		
IL 188,970		IL 214,333	
Dividends (after deducting 25% Israeli Income Tax):			
Founders' and Ordinary Shares:			
25 pruta Interim (paid)	24,969		
45 pruta Final (proposed)			
9% Cumulative Redeemable Participating Preference Shares:			
2% Final to June 30, 1951 (paid)			
Provision for proposed dividend on 1,250,000 Ordinary Shares of 50 to be created by the proposed conversion of the whole of the Preference shares at 45 pruta per share			
Transfer to General and Other Reserves	20,000		
Balance carried forward	8,513		
IL 55,787		IL 50,983	IL 55,787
Commission and Profit on Sales of Land and Buildings and Other Income	197,496		
Interest and Dividends on Investment and Negotiable Loans	3,003		
Premiums on Redemption of Negotiable Loans	13,790		
IL 188,970		IL 214,333	
Balance brought down	48,718		
Balance brought forward from previous year	880		
Unclaimed Dividends forfeited as per resolution of the Board of Directors	9,321		
Share Premiums	91,989		
Debiture Premiums 30,000			
Less Issues Expenses 3,975	118,890		
IL 14,368		IL 114,894	
Deduct:			
Proposed Bonus in Ordinary Shares:			
7% on Founders' and Ord. shares (gross) 73,694			
Transfer to Capital	51,021	124,715	
Reserve			
IL 55,787		IL 50,983	IL 55,787